

W. WASHINGTON, MARCH 9, 1863.

These words upon the general question, and that it is
this week, Congress adjourns at the right moment,
fully accomplished its work. Perhaps I should
however, that one or two important things were
poked. The Fugitive Slave law was not amended
repealed, and slaves can be legally caught and
sent to their masters throughout loyal slave-dom-
inions enacted in this District under this barbar-
ous law are shocking, and they occur much often-
er generally supposed. The omission cannot be
excused, but it is a consolation that the old Courts
in this District are abolished, and that we are to have
men for Judges, the probability being that

the failure of the Missouri Emancipation bill grieved President, but I judge from some things I have

the triumph of the government slavery is a defeat.

tion instead of grumbling because the President has put it upon them. It is better, perhaps, to wait a day comes.

the government, I think, is not afraid of the Co
ls. The developments of the last four weeks have
vinced the President that the rebel sympathizers of
North really have little influence with the people.
attempt in a free State to resist the people.
will be instantly punished, and it is not believ-

any attempt will be made in any State to resist the execution of the law.

the position of the government on the slavery question is more satisfactory than it has been for a long time. The rumormongers of a Cabinet change, by which many men are to go into place and slavery men to leave the Cabinet, are all false. Mr. Lincoln absolutely refuses to give up Mr. Seward to gratify the radicals, but he has no idea of ousting any member of his Cabinet and putting in place a man upon whom settlement by force would be a mere open fact, unless I have blundered in my interpretation of the facts of the last two weeks. The President will not give up Mr. Seward, and he will not abandon his position, which was arrived at after months of argument and discussion. The radicals will not give up their course the slaveholders will triumph; but if the war is won on vigorously, they and their institution are doomed.

AYR.

Our Boston Correspondence.

Boston, March 30, 1863.

We know the Warren Street Appeal, and the manner in which its minister, Charles F. Bernard, provides for the maintenance of a class of children in an unpaired form. Here is a specimen of the

which this true preacher of the gospel uses important current events for the instruction of his flock.

year ago, just as Mr. Zachos (formerly com-
mander of the Antioch College) was about to sail for Port-
au, to give his aid in the instruction of the colored
negroes there, he held, at Mr. Barnard's request,
a conference with the colored people, to explain to
them the nature of the mission, and why the interest and labor of
such should be engaged in it. Having now returned to
Paris, after a year's labor among these people, Mr.
Zachos has written a paper, which he presented at
the opening of Sunday, March last, in giving a report of
his work at Port-au among the colored people who had
formerly been slaves.

It was stated that the government of the
United States had put under his care an island con-
taining five plantations, and including 350 men, women and
children. He was to arrange and superintend their
instruction and labor, and provide for their well-
being. He was to be assisted by a Frenchman, and
it should be his duty to see that the Frenchman
did not abuse his position, but that he should be
his teacher, preacher, doctor, magistrate, captain, steward and gardener. And by
doing all these things, he of course obtained an im-
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These colored people were at first doubtful and sus-
picious, afraid of the soldiers on both sides, and dis-
tressed by the war, and the want of food.

Nevertheless, on acquiring their confidence,

d showing them what the work was that he had
me to accomplish, he found them well-disposed and

Many of them had severe scars from the whip and showed other marks of previous ill-treatment from the slaveholders; nevertheless, no spirit of revenge appeared in them against either master or overseer. They wished only a chance to earn their living in freedom by honest labor. They were willing to work. They had planted rice and sweet potatoes before Mr. Zachos arrived there, and when the produce of these came in, they realized greatly from drawing rations. When the rice was destroyed by the caterpillars, they bore the disappointment with the loss patiently. In times of scarcity, those who drew rations divided them with the non-receivers. Not one lazy, loafing fellow was found among them. They were very industrious when good work was given, and they were persistent and steady.

the ordinary work, cheerfully continuing it when
 work was long delayed after the circumstances

explained to them.

After the interesting statement of Mr. Zachos was made, Mr. Barnard showed the children a special gift that was to be sent them. These poor children had long been deprived, by the slaveholders, of the opportunity of learning to read, they were now studying Latin and Greek, and were to be sent to the college, intelligently, in the intervals of labor, both children and grown-up people. The gift to be sent them was the alphabet, containing the printed letters of the alphabet, and the corresponding letters of the alphabet in white on the other. On the dark side the alphabet was printed in gold letters, on the white in the ordinary manner.

Mr. Barnard's school has always received colored children, and now, with white ones, and the school is a fair specimen of the culture he provides for his scholars and hearts.

We have in Boston a new institution called "The African School," and it is the object of this "Prize

n of "unqualified loyalty to the Constitution and

of the United States, and unwavering support of the Federal government in effecting the suppression of slavery. Mr. Greeley is understood to have been formed at the instant, and mainly through the agency of Charles G. Loring, Esq., a gentleman of great influence in this city. It is well known that the American side in the present pamphlet (July 2nd) is taken from the columns of *Frederick Douglass' "Correspondence on the Present Position of Great Britain and the United States of America."* This correspondence is entirely a model of the kind of reasonable state of mind and attitude of antagonistic opinions. But, in my judgment, the English gentleman who takes the opportunity to present several particulars, the advantage in the argument, the ideas of slavery which Mr. Greeley has published in the *Traveller*, though unjust and bigoted, is not to be pardoned. It was practically to be tolerated in this mild form of the Constitution—have seemingly been so much as to render him incapable of recognizing the fact that fighting for that Constitution is fighting for the perpetuation of slavery. It is correspondents apply you to Mr. Greeley as voters of the United States, and his part whether or not we are a part of the United States.

ates is not intentional - ending this war in the

of freedom Mr. Loring explains the position of the Constitution, being the sworn defender of the present bulk under which slavery has grown to its present bulk [importance], cannot interfere with that system so far as the immediate preservation of the national life requires; and he wonders at any other man's inference (as that of inference were any other) that the nation which is fighting for an inevitable that the nation which is fighting for a Constitution is not purposely fighting for freedom, and against slavery.

The *Christianity Examiner* for March, just issued, contains Mr. Loring's pamphlet is reviewed, under the title of "Later Phases of English Feeling." The reviewer complains of the cool, guarded, and measured expressions of the English correspondent in regard to

